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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

East Central Region

No. 153-41

RELEASE: Immediate

AUG 2 1941

AAA COMMITTEEMEN
READY TO DISCUSS
1941 FARM PLANS

AAA Committeemen in _____ County are now helping farmers to launch the 1942 AAA Farm Program, which is aimed at reaching the highest peak of conservation work yet achieved on individual farms, says _____ Chairman of the County AAA Committee.

During the next few weeks (or days) farmers elected as AAA Committeemen by their neighbors will discuss with each farmer the soil-building work that can be carried out on his farm under the 1942 program.

Together, the farmer and committeeman will work out a specific conservation plan for each farm in order that the AAA soil-building program may be used to the best advantage, _____ pointed out.

It is estimated that committeemen throughout the seven East Central States -- Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky--will talk matters over with three-quarter of a million farmers, and that an equal number of soil-building practice plans will be worked out. About _____ farmers will work out plans in _____.
(Number) (State)

The committeemen have just returned from meetings where they have studied the 1942 program in detail, and brushed up on the practical and scientific side of soil-building work _____, said.

He pointed out that they have information for the farmer on how to obtain conservation materials such as lime, superphosphate, and certain cover-crop materials.

They also will be able to explain and offer the farmers of this area wheat-crop insurance as protection against loss from drought, flood, insects, fire, windstorm, and other hazards. The final date for insurance applications is August 30.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States except: Calif., Pa., Nev., and Mont.

No. 154-41

LIBRARY BUREAU OF AUG 21 1941

FALL HATCHED CHICKS HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES

The farmer who takes advantage of good egg-price prospects by raising fall-hatched pullets of improved breeding to add to his laying flock next spring, will be helping his country as well as himself, says _____. Uncle Sam wants eggs for national defense food, and this demand is expected to maintain egg prices at profitable levels for at least 2 years.

Fall-hatched chicks will increase the size of a farm flock at a time (in spring) when culling and winter losses may have reduced the number of layers by as much as 25 percent. Fall rearing also provides more pullets without additional brooding equipment, and makes more efficient use of buildings, equipment, and labor.

Experiments have shown that well-managed fall-hatched pullets give satisfactory egg production. Egg weight does not come up to normal as early as it does with spring-hatched pullets, but these smaller eggs are produced at a time when the price differential between pullet eggs and large eggs is relatively small.

Local farmers are advised to purchase chicks for fall brooding from hatcheries having a sound breeding program such as those cooperating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, a cooperative effort to improve flocks under the supervision of official State agencies and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Chicks sired by U. S. Record of Performance or other equally good pedigreed males are likely to give high egg production. One way to be certain that the chicks are sired by R.O.P. males - cockerels from hens laying 200 or more eggs a year - is to purchase them from U. S. Certified or U. S. Verified hatcheries, a list of which can be obtained from _____ County Agent, or _____ State Extension poultryman.

R.O.P. sired chicks also are produced by many U. S. Approved hatcheries.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

AUG 21 1941

In New England States. No. 155-41

RELEASE: Immediate

USDA EGG PURCHASES AID
NEW ENGLAND POULTRYMEN

New England poultrymen are benefiting substantially as a result of Federal expenditures now being made for eggs under the food-for-defense program, according to _____, State Extension Director in _____.

"From March 15, when the expanded Government purchase program began after passage of the Lend-Lease Act, to August 15, the Surplus Marketing Administration, defense purchasing agent for the Department of Agriculture, bought more than 10 million pounds of dried eggs, more than 65 million pounds of frozen eggs, and over 1-1/4 million cases of shell eggs," _____ said.

"New England poultrymen are enjoying a more favorable competitive position in the Boston, and other nearby, markets. They are receiving the benefits of full value on active demand stimulated by Federal purchases. Further, commodity prices have increased more than feed prices, thereby bringing higher returns to poultrymen."

_____ pointed out that there are four outlets available to the Department for eggs bought under the food-for-defense program: (1) Direct distribution to State welfare agencies for redistribution to families receiving public assistance and for free school lunches, (2) to the Red Cross for shipment to war-refugee areas, (3) for transfer to other countries under terms of the Lend-Lease Act, and (4) for release on the market when this is desirable.

# # #

August 19, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
AUG 21 1941
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS

In Michigan. No. 156-41.

RELEASE: Immediate

MICHIGAN DRY BEAN GROWERS
AIDED BY U.S.D.A. BUYING

Michigan growers of dry edible beans are benefiting substantially from purchases of their crop by the Department of Agriculture under the food-for-defense program, according to _____, State Extension Director.

"From March 15 to August 15, the Surplus Marketing Administration, defense buying agency for the Department, purchased 175,958,400 pounds of dry edible beans grown, in large part, by Michigan farmers," _____ said. "Some indication of the benefits of these heavy purchases is indicated in the most recent market price report of the Agricultural Marketing Service which shows that the average price received by Michigan farmers for a 100-pound bag of dry edible beans on July 15 was $4.50.

_____ pointed out that four major outlets were available for beans purchased by the Surplus Marketing Administration under the food-for-defense program: (1) For domestic distribution to public-aid families and for free school lunches, (2) to meet requirements of the Red Cross for shipment to war-refugee areas, (3) for transfer to other countries under terms of the Lend-Lease Act, and (4) for release upon the market when this is desirable.

# # #

August 19, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Pa., Md, Va., Mich,
Ohio, Ind., Ky. Tenn.,
Ill., Iowa, Nebr., Mo.,
Kans.

No. 157-41

HESSIAN FLY POPULATIONS
HIGH IN WINTER WHEAT BELT

The Hessian fly, most destructive insect enemy of wheat, is present in menacing numbers in _____ and other winter wheat States, _____ said today, on the basis of surveys by State and USDA entomologists.

_____ added that only adverse weather for the fly--such as a prolonged drought in September and early October--can prevent emergence of millions of flies which migrate to volunteer and early-seeded wheat to lay their eggs.

The areas moderately or severely infested by the Hessian fly include south central Pennsylvania, western Maryland, southern Virginia, eastern Michigan, western and central Ohio, central and southern Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, southern Iowa, southeastern Nebraska, Missouri, and eastern and central Kansas.

Information obtained over a period of years shows that yields can be reduced from 10 to 20 percent by fall infestations of Hessian fly and, in some fields, the entire acreage may be killed before winter. One of the best methods of combating the fly is delayed seeding, _____ said. Under normal conditions this offers protection against the larger part of the fall brood of flies and to a large extent prevents spring infestations the following year. Wheat growers can obtain safe-seeding dates from the county agents or State experiment stations.

August 22, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States

No. 158-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY
SEP 3 - 1941
AGRICULTURAL
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC.

RATIONS MAY AFFECT SIZE
OF PIG, LAMB, & CALF CROP

The success with which _____ farmers raise their pig, lamb, and calf crops to meet expanding national food needs, may depend in a large part upon the kind of rations they supply their breeding stock, according to _____.

Rations well fortified with vitamins and minerals are required for normal reproduction, and vitamins A, E, and C have received most attention in relation to reproduction, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Carotene, which is present in well-cured green hay, fresh green pasture grass, well-made corn, grass, and legume silage, and yellow varieties of carrots, squash, and sweetpotatoes, is the principal source of vitamin A which is very essential for reproduction in all farm animals. Carotene, however, is rather rapidly destroyed in feeds, especially under conditions of poor storage so precautions must be taken to provide adequate amounts particularly to pregnant females.

As early as 1922, the vitamin E factor was demonstrated to be necessary for reproduction of laboratory animals such as the rat, but the need for it in the diet of farm animals other than poultry is still questionable. Most good rations, however, contain adequate vitamin E, and only in unusual cases is it likely that animals may be sterile because of a lack of this vitamin.

Such feeds as wheat bran, shorts, linseed meal, hominy feed, white and yellow corn, cottonseed meal, and kafir are all good sources of "E," as are most of the common hay and pasture crops.

(More)

That vitamin C is possibly associated with a form of sterility in cattle has recently been reported. It has long been held that farm animals can build up enough "C" to meet their own requirements, but studies at the Wisconsin Experiment Station indicate that this is not always true. By injecting vitamin C (ascorbic acid) into bulls of low fertility, marked improvement in breeding powers has been demonstrated.

As a result of this discovery, veterinarians in some localities are now treating slow-breeding bulls with ascorbic acid, and report considerable success in some instances. Current investigation indicates that animals which respond to the vitamin C treatment are the ones that have received rations low in carotene.

# # #

August 29, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States No. 159-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

SEP 3 - 1941

FALL HATCHED PULLETS
BOOST EGG PRODUCTION

An easy, inexpensive way to build a laying flock of "long-winded" hens - those that lay right through the summer and into September - is to set fall-laid eggs from old hens says _____. Pullets hatched from these fall eggs, if sired by cockerels from "long-winded" families, should inherit this same tendency to lay right through the summer without molting.

_____ farmer-poultrymen who produce eggs for hatching may be reasonably sure that most of the eggs gathered at this time of the year are from persistent layers, excepting pullet eggs which are smaller. A few of the eggs now being produced in most flocks will be from "short-winded" hens that have molted early and are now back in production, but the largest percentage will be from the persistent hens.

The close association of persistency with high egg production is shown in studies by Dr. C. W. Knox, U. S. Department of Agriculture poultryman. In these studies, hens that laid continuously all through the year and were still laying in September averaged 48 eggs more than those less persistent. High egg production is especially important now because of good egg prices, and the need for more eggs in the food-for-defense drive.

Alert flock owners who want to cull out "short-winded" layers, and save old hens still in good production, can identify those worthy of saving by their old plumage, bright red, large comb and soft, pliable abdomen. Eggs from these hens when mated with U.S.R.O.P. or other equally good trap-nest pedigreed males, will hatch fall pullets that will increase egg production of laying flocks next spring, and summer says _____.

August 29, 1941. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

No. 160-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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SEP 15 1941
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEANUT MARKETING PROGRAM ASSURES
GROWERS OF MARKET FOR 1941 CROP

Peanut growers of _____ are assured of a market in 1941 through
(State)
the Peanut Marketing Program announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The program, according to _____
_____ places a "floor" under the market for all peanuts produced in 1941 including "quota" peanuts, which are those grown on the 1941 AAA peanut acreage allotment, and nonquota or "excess" peanuts produced on acreages in excess of the allotment.

Under the program, the grower can deliver his peanuts to warehouses, crushers or delivery stations designated by cooperating agencies. For Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina the cooperating agency will be the Growers' Peanut Cooperative, Inc., with headquarters at Waverly, Va. The program requires that peanuts delivered be properly identified by marketing cards to show whether they are "quota" or "excess" peanuts.

Peanuts will be weighed at the point of delivery and graded by Federal, Federal-State, or federally licenced inspectors.

For "quota" peanuts delivered, growers will be paid on the basis of a schedule of prices established by the Secretary of Agriculture. The schedule for quota peanuts is based upon a price of $90 per ton for Spanish No. 1 peanuts, and for Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina ranges from $76 to $94 per ton for Virginia type peanuts, and from $77 to $90 per ton for Southeastern Spanish type peanuts.

(more)

Growers who deliver "excess" peanuts will be paid on the basis of a daily price established by the Department of Agriculture representing the market value of peanuts for crushing for oil less estimated costs for handling, storing, and selling. Excess peanuts also can be delivered by growers direct to crushing mills which have been authorized by the cooperating agencies to accept excess peanuts at the established oil price.

The program does not restrict growers from marketing any of their peanuts wherever they choose, but if they market excess peanuts outside the designated agency, a penalty of 3 cents per pound will be due. There is, of course, no penalty on marketing quota peanuts.

Quota peanuts acquired by the designated agencies will be diverted for oil unless they are needed for edible uses in which case they will be resold to the edible trade. Sales of quota peanuts to the edible trade will be on the basis of the scheduled price plus handling, storing and selling costs, and plus a minimum of $3.00 per ton. For quota peanuts sold for oil, the cooperating agency will receive a Federal payment representing the difference between the purchase price for peanuts, plus handling, storing, and selling charges and the price received from the crushing mill.

For excess peanuts the cooperating agencies that resell them to crushing mills will receive payment from Federal funds which will represent the difference between the established oil price paid the grower at the time of delivery plus handling, storing, and selling costs and the resale price received from the crushing mill.

# # #

September 8, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma,
Arkansas and New Mexico.

No. 161-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY SERIAL RECORD U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEANUT MARKETING PROGRAM ASSURES
GROWERS OF MARKET FOR 1941 CROP

Peanut growers of _____ are assured of a market in 1941
(State)
through the Peanut Marketing Program announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The program, according to _____
_____ places a "floor" under the market for all peanuts produced in 1941, including "quota" peanuts, which are those grown on the 1941 AAA peanut acreage allotment, and nonquota or "excess" peanuts produced on acreages in excess of the allotment.

Under the program, the grower can deliver his peanuts to warehouse, crushers, or delivery stations designated by cooperating agencies. For Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and New Mexico the cooperating agency will be the Southwestern Peanut Growers' Association with headquarters at Gorman, Tex. The program requires that peanuts delivered be properly identified with marketing cards to show whether they are "quota" or "excess" peanuts.

Peanuts will be weighed at the point of delivery and graded by Federal, Federal-State, or federally licenced inspectors.

For "quota" peanuts delivered, growers will be paid on the basis of a schedule of prices established by the Secretary of Agriculture. The schedule for quota peanuts is based upon a price of $90 per ton for Spanish No. 1 peanuts and, for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico ranges from $75 to $88 per ton for Southwestern Spanish type peanuts.

# # #

September 8, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina

No. 162-41

RELEASE: Immediate

PEANUT MARKETING PROGRAM ASSURES GROWERS OF MARKET FOR 1941 CROP

Peanut growers of _____ are assured of a market in 1941 through
(State)
the Peanut Marketing Program announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The program, according to _____ _____ places a "floor" under the market for all peanuts produced in 1941, including "quota" peanuts which are those grown on the 1941 AAA peanut acreage allotment, and nonquota or "excess" peanuts produced on acreage in excess of the allotment.

Under the program, the grower can deliver his peanuts to warehouses, crushers, or delivery stations designated by cooperating agencies. For Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina the cooperating agency will be the GFA Peanut Association, with headquarters at Camilla, Ga. The program requires that peanuts delivered be properly identified with marketing cards to show whether they are "quota" or "excess" peanuts.

Peanuts will be weighed at the point of delivery and graded by Federal, Federal-State, or federally licensed inspectors.

For "quota" peanuts delivered, growers will be paid on the basis of a schedule of prices established by the Secretary of Agriculture. The schedule for quota peanuts is based upon a price of $90 per ton for Spanish No. 1 peanuts, and for Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina ranges from $67 to $80 per ton for runner type peanuts and from $77 to $90 per ton for Southeastern Spanish type peanuts.

# # #

September 8, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY BUREAU OF SEP 18 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In New England States,
N. H., N. J., Pa., Del.

No. 163-41

RELEASE: Immediate

VITAMINS ON DISPLAY
IN U.S.D.A. EXHIBIT

Vitamins, much talked about but seen by few people, will be on display in Springfield, Mass., next week (all this week).

The amounts of the essential vitamins the average person needs for a full year will be on display as part of the United States Department of Agriculture's exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition, September 14-20.

Other parts of the exhibit vividly illustrate how one-third of our people are ill fed, shows the kinds of food people need for growth and for strength, the amounts of different foods needed in an adequate diet, how to cook foods to save the vitamins, and how to get adequate vitamins in low-cost foods. Sections on home food production, school lunches, and the food stamp plan and a color motion picture entitled "Health and Happiness" are also part of the exhibit.

# # #

September 11, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 164-41

RELEASE: Immediate

COOLING TANK MAY IMPROVE QUALITY OF MILK AND CREAM

A cooling tank, important in the production of high-quality milk or cream can be built at home easily and inexpensively by _____ farmers from clean sound vinegar barrels or other equally strong barrels, according to _____.

Barrel-type coolers with a capacity of one 10-gallon milk can apiece, are quite satisfactory for farmers with limited production, but on farms where more than a can of milk a day is produced, tank-type coolers are preferable. A practical wooden cooling tank may be made of 2-inch, planed cypress boards properly bolted together - painted on the outside and oiled on the inside. A concrete tank is still more satisfactory, although somewhat more difficult to construct.

Whatever the style of tank, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has found that the inlet pipe should be carried within a few inches of the bottom by an "L and short piece of pipe, and should be big enough to carry the full stream from the pump or other water source. Because warm water rises, the "cooling power" of the tank will be increased if the cold water is brought in at the bottom and the warmer water allowed to drain out from an outlet near the top.

The outlet pipe should be a little bigger in diameter than the inlet pipe set at the opposite end of the tank, and high enough so that the water comes to the neck of the milk cans. Lock nuts and sheet packing can be used to tighten the joints where pipes enter and leave.

_____ explains that cream cans should stand on cleats or small frameworks in the tank permitting water to circulate under as well as around them. If the tank is outdoors, it should have a tight cover so hot winds and direct sun rays cannot warm the water. Coolers of this type can be used the year round, but the milk or cream should not be allowed to freeze.

Wherever possible the water for cooling should be brought directly from a deep well so that it will cool the milk or cream quickly to 50 degrees F. or less and hold it at that temperature.

# # #

September 11, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ariz., Calif., Ill., Kans., Ky., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., Tenn., and Va.

No. 165-41

RELEASE: Immediate

(NOTE: List of names mentioned in last paragraph can be furnished by county AAA offices.)

SEP 3 3 ... AL ... CULTURE

LOAN COTTON TO BE
RELEASED FOR SALE

Many farmers in _____ County who received a Government loan on 1938, 1939, and 1940 cotton still have an equity in the cotton and can sell it at the present market price, which is considerably higher than when the loans were made, _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee, said today.

Mr. _____ advised farmers whose names are on the list below to inquire immediately about the process of claiming their equity in the cotton, which the Commodity Credit Corporation is holding as security for the loan. This must be done before October 1, since all outstanding loans will be pooled on that date.

Cotton not redeemed by October 1, will be placed in pools and sold after March 1, 1942, in an orderly manner by CCC. Upon final liquidation of all cotton in each pool, the net proceeds, if any, after deduction of all advances and accrued costs, including storage, insurance, and handling charges, will be distributed among producers whose cotton has been placed in the pools, in proportion to their interest.

Many persons have moved since the loans were made and their present addres is not known. Mr. _____ urged friends of these people to advise them of the situation as soon as possible. Some farmers either have forgotton about their equity in this loan cotton or have mistakenly understood that the Government took over the cotton as payment for the loans.

Mr. _____ advised farmers to determine their equity in their loan cotton, based upon the present market price for the grade and staple under loan, before selling it.

(It is suggested that an example be given here showing equity farmer might have in 15/16 middling cotton in your State.)

Following is a list of names of _____ County farmers who have an equit in either 1938, 1939, or 1940 cotton in the loan:

September 16, 1941.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 166-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: This story is for immediate release in all States except as follows: Release September 25 in Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon; October 2 in Texas; October 8 in California, Florida, and Oklahoma; October 15 in North Carolina and Virginia; and October 22 in Pennsylvania and New York.

DEFENSE SURVEY OF HIGHWAY
TRANSPORTATION TO BE MADE

All farmers and others who own trucks are to be asked to help the War Department in its transportation planning for national defense, Director _____ _____ of the _____ Extension Service, announced this
(Name) (Name of State)
week. M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently asked the cooperation of all State extension services in the survey to be made.

Each truck owner will receive in the next few days a special National Defense inventory card from the _____ Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, with the request for immediate return of the card
(Name of State)
(postage free) with information regarding the make of his truck, kind of body, capacity, time of year the vehicle is most urgently needed in the owner's business, and whether in an emergency he would be willing to hire or lease it to a Government agency. Similar facts will also be requested on all busses, and on all freight trailers with a capacity of 3,000 pounds or more. The inventory cards are 5 by 8 inches in size. Those for trucks are white, those for busses, blue. The information given on each individual card will be confidential, and will be used only for planning for national defense.

The truck and bus inventory is being made throughout the country at the request of the War Department and the National Defense Advisory Commission, by

(more)

units of the Federal Works Agency in cooperation with each of the State motor vehicle registration agencies. The Public Roads Administration is directing the inventory, and the WPA will provide clerical assistance and analyze all returns. The inventory is expected to provide detailed records of truck and bus transportation facilities for the first time.

On a ton-mile basis, trucks haul about a sixth as much freight as the railroads. Taking into account distances traveled, passenger travel is about equal on railroads and busses. Yet there is no central record of these highway transportation facilities, such as the records available on railroads, water shipping, and aviation.

The purpose in collecting these records of trucks and busses, the Federal Works Agency explains, is more effective planning of highway transportation in the assembly of defense-industry materials, delivery of military and civilian supplies, relief of dock and terminal congestion, and movement of passenger traffic in emergencies.

England was forced in the midst of war to make an inventory similar to the one the United States is now about to begin.

# # #

September 19, 1941. (1402-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., S. Dak., N. Dak., Nebr., N. Y., Kans., Ky.

No. 167-41

LIBRARY BUREAU OF SEP 25 19 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

SWINE SANITATION MAKES
TWO SOWS WORTH THREE

_____ County farmers can make as much as a third more profit from their hogs and at the same time make a contribution to national defense if they follow a good system of swine sanitation, in the opinion of _____. With pork and lard prices good because of their importance as defense food, _____ says local farmers will find it pays to take special precautions with the fall crop so that every pig gets off to a strong start which shortens the road to market.

Chief barrier in this road in many important hog-producing sections is the roundworm, but rigid sanitation can do much to protect young pigs during the first weeks when they are most vulnerable to infection.

Study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State agencies, has developed a relatively simple system of swine sanitation. Many of the best hog producers in the Nation follow the plan and contend it means the difference between profit and loss in the swine business.

As outlined by Dr. Benjamin Schwartz of the Bureau of Animal Industry, it includes: (1) Placing sow about to farrow in clean farrowing house, after she has been washed with warm water and soap to remove any adhering roundworm eggs; (2) keeping pigs with sow in clean farrowing house for about 10 days, during which pigs will not become infected with

(More)

eggs that might be discharged in sow's droppings; and (3) haul sow and litter to clean pasture that has been plowed and planted to at least one crop since last serving as a hog pasture.

This system has proved effective because eggs in manure of infected animals require at least 2 weeks under most favorable conditions of temperature and moisture to develop to a stage infective to other swine that swallow them.

Eggs picked up by young pigs hatch in the alimentary canal. The larvae penetrate the intestinal wall and migrate in the blood from intestine to liver and from liver to lungs. From the lungs, worms are coughed up into the mouth again and are swallowed a second time. This time they settle in the intestine and develop to fertile maturity in about 2 months.

When many such worms pass through the lungs of swine at the same time, they produce a pneumonia that causes thumping and coughing and often permanently retards growth and rate of gain.

Continued investigations have shown that as pigs grow older they become increasingly resistant to infection and its effects. Consequently, _____ explains, if they remain on clean pasture before and after weaning and up to the age of 4 months, they will have built up sufficient resistance to withstand considerable infection without serious effects.

# # # # # #

Sept. 22, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central and Western Regions and in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

No. 168-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

SEP 2 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LESS WHEAT NEEDED
IN U.S. DURING 1942

With enough wheat on hand this fall to last 2 years, the United States needs less instead of more wheat in 1942, and the National Farm Defense Program calls upon wheat growers to do their part by seeding within their 1942 AAA acreage allotments, according to _____, chairman of the _____ County Defense Board.

The recently announced Farm Defense Program sets up production goals for all agricultural commodities. These goals, Mr. _____ points out, call for a farm production on a scale that will provide what America needs for improved nutrition and also what this country will need to supply nations fighting aggression. In view of the big wheat supply on hand, the national wheat goal is about 8 million acres below the 1941 acreage.

The goals worked out as _____ County's part of the national picture, in addition to asking for less wheat, recommend increased production of such commodities as _____(list).

The _____ County wheat goal is _____ acres, the same as the AAA acreage allotment. This is a reduction of _____ acres under the 1941 acreage and is in line with the reduction asked of wheat growers throughout the country.

"_____ County wheat growers recognize that adjustment of wheat acreage more nearly in line with demand is good common sense," Mr. _____ said. "This is no time to be wasting our time or soil resources producing surpluses when there are so many commodities we need to increase."

"During the last year we have been able to maintain wheat prices at more than double the world level in spite of a tremendous surplus built up by loss of exports and above-normal yields. Wheat loans and marketing quotas made that price protection possible, and we can continue that protection only if growers make a realistic effort to eliminate overproduction. The 1942 acreage allotment provides us the opportunity to do just that on a cooperative basis the Nation over."

# # #

September 22, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., Tex., Okla., Ark., Mo., La., N. C., S. C., Va., Ky., Tenn., and Tex.

No. 169-41

LIBRARY BUREAU OF SEP 23 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

CUT COTTON PLANTS NOW TO REDUCE 1942 WEEVIL CROP

_____ cotton growers can sharply reduce the 1942 spring boll-weevil crop by cutting the stalks as soon as cotton is picked. Killing the plants destroys the green food that weevils must have, and sends them into winter hibernation in a half-starved condition, says _____.

Heavy damage in most of the Cotton Belt this year emphasizes the importance of action now to prevent serious losses in 1942. U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologists report that boll weevils are still abundant and will continue to multiply as long as food is available.

In tests at Florence, S. C., last season, 24 times as many weevils that had food until November 15 lived through the winter as survived when the food source was cut off October 15. In other words, _____ explains, starving the weevils for 1 month in the fall reduced survival in Spring by 95 percent.

Cotton leaf worms are helping to reduce weevil numbers in some regions by stripping all the foliage from the plants, but growers are advised not to depend on the worms because many defoliated plants put on a second growth and produce late squares if soil and weather conditions are favorable.

# # #

September 22, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Tex., Okla., Ark., Mo., La., Ala., Ga., Fla., N. C., S. C., Va., Ky., Miss., Tenn.

(170-41)

RELEASE: Immediate.

SPECIAL PASTURE AIDS IN
CONTROL OF KIDNEY WORMS

Good hog prices this year make it all the more important that _____ County farmers provide a special pig pasture in which swine kidney worm eggs are killed by sunlight, heat, and drying, says _____. This precaution gets the fall pig crop off to a strong start and helps reduce the estimated $2,500,000 annual loss to southern farmers from this costly internal parasite.

If sows about to farrow are placed on a new pasture with a 5-foot bare strip around the edge and a 30-foot bare strip at one end for shelters, feed hoppers, waterers, creep with self-feeders for pigs, and feeding pen for the sow -- the suckling pigs, most vulnerable to attack, can escape serious infection.

Effectiveness of this arrangement results from the fact that kidney worm eggs, eliminated by the thousands in urine of infested sows, must have shade, moisture, and reasonably high temperatures to hatch worms that develop to an infective stage. Because sows generally urinate close to where the pigs are feeding, most of the eggs will be discharged out in the open and killed by sunlight, heat, and drying if feeders are located on the bare areas.

Otherwise, pigs running on pasture or in hog lot with sows become infested by swallowing worms on contaminated forage, when they root in litter containing worms, or when they lie down where worms are present.

When infective worms are swallowed or enter swine through the skin, they get into the blood and are carried to liver, lungs, and other organs. They

(more)

often hollow out tunnels in the kidney fat and are eliminated in the urine by way of the bladder.

In post-mortem examinations involving 53,000 hogs raised without regard to sanitation, 92 percent of the livers and all the kidneys were condemned as unfit for food because of kidney worm infestations. Where the special pasture system was used, the litters were more uniform in size, thriftier, and practically free from infestation.

In addition to causing losses under meat-inspection procedures, kidney worm infestation retards growth of pigs, causes a waste of feed, paves the way for disease, and is largely responsible for the death and unthriftiness of young pigs on many farms throughout the South, contends _____.

# # #

September 22, 1941. (1419-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States in Western, North Central, and East Central Regions; and N. Y., Pa., and N. J.

No. 171-41

RELEASE: Immediate

WHEAT FARMERS IN
AREA AID DEFENSE

_____ County wheat growers are doing their part to strengthen agriculture for the defense of America by widespread compliance with their 1942 wheat acreage allotments, according to _____, chairman of the _____ County Defense Board.

About _____ percent or (virtually all) of _____County wheat growers are seeding within their allotments this fall, Mr. _____ reports. "With enough wheat already on hand to last 2 years, this country cannot afford to waste time or soil resources producing crops not needed," the county defense board chairman said, "and _____ County farmers are recognizing this fact.

"The best service wheat growers can render to themselves and their country is to provide plenty but at the same time keep the surplus in hand so that wheat price will not collapse. Neither farmers nor the country can afford a bankrupt wheat industry, particularly at a time like this."

Mr. _____ said the _____ County wheat acreage allotment for 1942 is _____ acres less than the 1941 seeded acreage. Proportionate adjustments are being made by wheat growers over the entire country.

The AAA wheat acreage allotments constitute one of the production goals set up for every agricultural commodity under the recently expanded Farm Defense Program. These goals, Mr. _____ points out, call for increases of some products and decreases of others. The aim is a 1942 farm production on a scale that will provide what America needs for improved nutrition and also what this country will need to supply nations fighting for freedom.

September 23, 1941 # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Tex., Ariz., N. Mex., Calif., Okla., Kans., Mo., Ill., Iowa, Tenn., Ga., Ala., S. C. and Fla.

No. 172-41

LIBRARY OCT 14 1941

RELEASE: Immediate.

SCREWWORM REMEDY NOT
EFFECTIVE AS A DRENCH

The Department of Agriculture's recently developed "Smear No. 62" has been proving a highly effective treatment for screwworm, but _____ explains that it should not be considered a cure-all for every kind of parasite that attacks livestock. For example, _____ farmers are not likely to find it satisfactory as a drench for stomach worm of sheep.

Reports to field laboratories of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine -- that southwest ranchmen are getting excellent results with Smear 62 as a stomach drench for worms in sheep -- prompted the Bureau of Animal Industry to test the "treatment" at the Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

A heavily infested ewe was given 10 cc. of the mixture, but passed no worms during a period of about a week following treatment. The same animal was then retreated with 40 cc., and again no worms were passed. A third dose of 100 cc. was given. This very heavy dose made the animal sick, but still no worms were eliminated. Although only one animal was used in these tests, results were so definitely negative that they confirm the opinion of Department specialists that Smear 62, though effective for screwworm, is valueless as a sheep drench for stomach worm.

Used as a screwworm treatment, Smear 62 is placed on wounds of livestock during spring and summer months when screwworms do most damage. Each year they kill several million dollars' worth of livestock in the Corn Belt, South, and Southwest. The worm is a stage in the life cycle of an active, greenish fly that may lay eggs on any break in the skin of cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, _____ explains.

# # #

September 29, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region only

No. 173-41

RELEASE: Immediate

OCT 14 1941

AAA COMMITTEEMEN
WILL BE ELECTED

Election of county and community AAA committeemen in _____ County will be held _____ (Date), it was announced today by _____ of _____, chairman of the County AAA committee.

The committeemen are elected by their farmer neighbors as farm leaders in their respective communities to administer the AAA program. The setting up of individual farm allotments, execution of farm plans to suit the individual needs of each farm in the county, and many other varying activities are charged to the committeemen.

Starting about October 15 the newly elected committeemen will get their first major assignment in connection with the recently announced Farm Defense program. Initial duties along this line include a farm-to-farm campaign throughout the county to interview every farmer regarding production goals for 1942. These goals were designed to secure increased production of certain vital commodities asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Farm Defense program. Most important among these are milk, eggs, and certain kinds of livestock.

Mr. _____ (Chairman) said, "Farmers, by broad participation in these committee elections, can reassert their faith in democracy. The program is a farmers' program.

"It is the responsibility of individual farmers in each community to take an active part in selecting outstanding men to represent them in administering the AAA Farm Program and also to help farmers assure adequate production of food for defense, as Agriculture's part in this emergency."

# # #

September 29, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States. No. 174-41

OCT 14 1941

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITORS: This story may be localized further by reference to what farmers in your area are now doing, and what more they may do to increase egg production.

INCREASE IN EGG
PRODUCTION ASKED

Poultrymen of _____ County are asked to take all possible steps to increase the egg production of their flocks as their contribution to the Farm Defense program's goal of an 11 percent increase in 1942 over 1941 national production, according to _____ Chairman (or member) of the _____ County U.S.D.A. Defense Board.

The tentative goal for _____ County is _____ dozens, or a _____ percent increase over 1941 production.

Because eggs are among the most nutritious foods and can be preserved and shipped in concentrated form, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has designated them as one of the foods most urgently needed in the agricultural defense program. Dried eggs are being shipped to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act.

Along with hogs, milk, chickens, and cheese, eggs have received a price guarantee by the Department of Agriculture of not less than 85 percent of parity through 1942 as far as funds are available, said Mr. _____. Egg prices for 1941, stimulated by increased purchasing power and consumption and the April 3 price guarantee of the Department, will average about 85 percent of parity. Forecasts for next year indicate that 1942 egg prices may be even higher.

In view of this floor under price and the anticipated increase in consumer buying, poultrymen are fully justified in expanding their egg production, Mr. _____ said.

The national egg production goal is 3,700 million* dozens for 1942, 11 percent greater than the anticipated 1941 production of 3,300 million dozens and 14 percent larger than the 1940 output.

*(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: In the press release originally issued, the 1942 egg production goal was given as 4 billion dozens which figure is still correct when nonfarm production is added to the total farm production. Nonfarm production is the estimated production in towns and villages not enumerated by the census.)

# # #

September 29, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Wheat States

No. 175-41

RELEASE: Immediate

OCT 14 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF

EMBARGO SAFEGUARDS
U.S. WHEAT PRICES

With United States wheat prices exceeding foreign prices by more than the 42-cent tariff, the import embargo invoked by the President last May is taking on new importance for American wheat growers, according to _____, chairman of the _____ State AAA Committee. Under the embargo, import quotas are set up for wheat and flour on the basis of past volume.

"The import embargo is one measure in the wheat program," Mr. _____ said, "and it serves to supplement the work of the wheat loan, the marketing quota, and the acreage allotment. The fact that our wheat growers are now getting a wheat price twice as high as growers in other major wheat countries is clear-cut evidence that these combined measures are working."

Recently, the United States price of wheat at Buffalo, N. Y., a port of entry, was 57 cents higher than foreign wheat delivered to the same point.

The action restricting imports of wheat was taken last May under authority of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act following conferences with officials of the Canadian Government. Since then Canada has taken additional steps to restrict shipments of mill feeds and feed grains.

The first Canadian move, according to Mr. _____, was made on July 15 when the export of wheat mill feeds from Canada, except under license, was forbidden. On August 25, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture announced that the exportation of low grades of wheat and all grades of oats and barley would be restricted.

"These measures," Mr. _____ said, "constitute a working example of good neighborliness. The Canadians realize that our supplies of wheat and feed are at record levels. They know that imports would serve only to threaten the income advances we are making under the farm program.

"The steps that have been taken, however, go further than that. By conserving feed grains Canada is in a better position to expand such war supplies as are obtained from livestock despite the reduction in crop prospects throughout most of Canada due to unfavorable weather."

# # #

September 30, 1941.

(1453-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., Tex., Okla., Ark., Mo., La., N. C., S. C., Va., Ky., Tenn., and Tex.

No. 176-41

WEEVIL FACES HARD WINTER
IF COTTON STALKS CUT NOW

If dusting machinery and calcium arsenate shortages develop again in 1942 as they did this summer, _____ County farmers who cut their cotton stalks now will probably have less crop damage from the boll weevil next year than those growers who neglect to cut their stalks now, according to _____.

Reports from U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologists indicate that weevils are more numerous in the fields this fall than they have been for many years. Growing fat on squares, green bolls, and leaves, they will soon be in good condition to hibernate for the winter and survive in great numbers till spring. Remember, _____ warns, that one pair of weevils surviving till spring could reproduce and multiply to millions by fall if conditions were perfect.

By cutting stalks now (as soon as possible after cotton harvest), the weevils' food supply can be shut off and they will be forced into hibernation in a half-starved condition, with less chance to live through the winter.

Stalks can be cut with stalk cutters, disk harrows, or mowing machines, or they can be plowed out with a turn plow, sweep, cultivator, or any other suitable tool available. The important thing, according to _____, is to stop the stalks from fruiting --- the earlier this can be done, the better.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., Tex., Okla., Ark., Mo., La., N. C., S. C., Va., Ky., Tenn., and Tex.

No. 177-41

RELEASE: Immediate

CUTTING COTTON BEFORE
FROST "TOUGH" ON WEEVILS

Cutting cotton stalks any time before frost is better than not cutting them at all, says _____. Of course, farmers who destroy stalks earliest will get the greatest reduction in weevils next year, for the longer weevils are forced to go without food, the weaker they will be when cold weather sends them into hibernation for the winter, and the less likely will they be to survive until spring.

_____ points out that weevils will move about feeding on green leaves, squares, and bolls as long as the weather is warm and there is food available. What's more, according to _____, they move from fields where cotton has been destroyed to neighboring fields where cotton is still growing.

_____ explains that local farmers should not depend too much upon the cotton leaf worm, for cotton plants stripped by the worms may develop a second growth. Boll weevils can live on tender young leaves for a considerable time, although squares and bolls are their best food.

The plants can be destroyed now with a stalk cutter or disk harrow, or can be plowed under. Many weevils spend the winter in weeds and grass along ditch banks, turn rows, and fence rows around the cottonfields, and these places should be included in the fall clean-up too.

##

1462-41

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., Tex., Okla., Ark., Mo., La., N. C., S. C., Va., Ky., Tenn., and Tex.

No. 178-41

OCT 14 1941

COMMUNITY ACTION BEST
FOR WAR ON BOLL WEEVIL

Community eradication programs to reduce danger of another serious invasion of cotton fields by boll weevil in 1942 are being suggested for _____ County this month by Agricultural Agent _____. The programs stress early cotton picking followed as soon as possible by destruction of every living cotton plant, and call for immediate action by every cotton farmer in every township in the county.

Weevils were more abundant throughout the Nation this year than they have been during any year in the last decade, report Federal entomologists, and more weevils are present in fields this fall than for many years. _____ points out that weevils will continue to increase in numbers as long as there are squares and bolls for food.

By killing the plants, and thereby destroying the weevils' food supply as early as possible this fall, they go into winter hibernation in a half-starved condition and are less likely to survive to Spring. Early fall destruction of cotton stalks is one of the oldest recommendations for weevil control and was the principal method used for combating weevils before the discovery of calcium arsenate for this purpose.

It's good economy to control the boll weevil by early stalk cutting too, explains _____. The stalks have to be cut sometime before the next planting season anyway, and simply by cutting now, the cost of protection by insecticides may be sharply reduced next year.

##

1463-41

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States

No. 179-41

LIBRARY OCT 14 1941

RELEASE: Immediate

(NOTE: This suggested news release should be adapted to fit local conditions, particularly the last two paragraphs. If something is being done locally to divert milk to the more urgent needs, use the details to heighten interest in the program.)

REQUEST FARMERS
TO PRODUCE MORE
MILK FOR DEFENSE

Farmers of _____ County and the Nation are asked to redouble their efforts to increase the production of milk in 1942 to 125 billion pounds -- a 7-percent increase over estimated 1941 production -- as one of the vital requirements in the plans of the Farm Defense Program to defend democracy at home and abroad, according to Chairman of the _____ County U. S. Department of Agriculture Defense Board.

The 1942 milk-production goal for _____ (County) is _____ pounds, and that for _____ (State) is _____ pounds.

"Greater milk production is essential because the demand for dairy products, both for domestic uses and export, promises to break all previous records," Mr. _____ declared. "Export requirements through June 1942, are estimated at about 250 million pounds of American cheese, 15 million cases of evaporated milk, and 200 million pounds of dried skim milk."

Increases in milk production are more than justified by current prices for dairy products, Mr. _____ stressed. Dairy prices are now above parity and are expected to continue at parity or better for a year or more. As an added safeguard, the Secretary of Agriculture has guaranteed the full use of available funds to support cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim-milk prices at not less than 85 percent of parity until December 31, 1942.

(more)

1470-41

One way in which local dairymen can most effectively contribute toward reaching State and National milk production goals is to divert milk into the production of products needed most, said _____. The amount of milk going into butter is greater than necessary, for example, in view of the slight export demand for butter. The desired increase in dry skim-milk production can be obtained largely by processing more of the skim milk for human consumption instead of feeding it to livestock.

Dairymen of _____ County, according to Mr. _____, may find it possible to deliver enough milk to keep plants making cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim milk operating at capacity. In areas where farmers supplying milk to these plants are unable to step up production to provide for capacity operation, arrangements may be made to broaden the supply area by providing for delivery points where milk could be collected and brought to factories.

Milk output may be increased without unjustified expansion of the farm plant by keeping more milk-producing cows and by feeding grain and dairy rations to cows on pasture, and after the pasture season, Mr. _____ said.

# # #

October 2, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all States

No. 180-41

RELEASE: Immediate

OCT 14 1941
NATIONAL ECONOMICS
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS URGED TO INCREASE
VEGETABLE ACREAGE FOR 1942

(NOTE: Localize this suggested Farm Defense Program release wherever possible. The story may include county goals and plans to handle increased acreages.)

Vegetable growers of _____ County are asked to increase their 1942 acreages to meet the Farm Defense goals which have been set as a part of the total defense program for the United States, _____, Chairman, (or member) of the _____County U. S. Department of Agriculture Defense Board, says.

The 1942 acreage goal for production of fresh vegetables in _____ County is _____ acres, while the goal for vegetables for processing is _____ acres. Corresponding national goals are 1,935,000 acres and 1,500,000 acres. (NOTE: State goals, if final, may follow national goals.)

In discussing the vegetable goals, Chairman _____ pointed out that everyone in the United States must be well fed if the Nation is to make the most effective effort toward national defense. One of the health benefits of improved diets, he said, would be more stamina to stand up under the stresses of the times and particularly during the period of top-speed production of defense materials.

Vegetables -- particularly leafy green and yellow vegetables -- are one of the most important sources of energy and sound health, according to Chairman _____. An adequate diet for the people of

the United States, he indicated, would require the production and consumption of more than twice the vitamin-rich vegetables produced annually between 1936-40.

With more purchasing power available and the increased knowledge of what foods constitute a healthful diet, it is expected that public consumption of vegetables will rise steadily.

Increases in 1942 production for fresh market shipment are sought in tomatoes, snap beans, green peas, cabbage, and onions. Substantial increases are also sought in the 1942 production goals for green peas, tomatoes, and snap beans for canning. Less production of sweet corn for processing is sought in 1942, mainly because of the prospective surplus from the 1941 pack, according to Mr. _____.

Further information on ways in which farmers may cooperate in realizing the vegetable goals for the 1942 Farm Defense Program may be obtained from Mr. _____, Chairman, or any other member of the County Defense Board.

##

1469-41 October 2, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Ill., Mo., N. C., Ohio, S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Ala., Ark., Kans., and Okla.

No. 181-41

OCT 14 1941

(NOTE: This story, one of a series dealing with the Farm Defense Program, should be adapted to conform to local conditions, with more emphasis on the type or types produced locally.)

TOBACCO ADJUSTMENT FITS IN WITH NEEDS OF DEFENSE PROGRAM

Tobacco growers, with marketing quota programs in effect for a period of 3 years for types of which there is a surplus, now find their farms fairly well adjusted to fit the demands of the recently announced Farm Defense Program, says _____ of the County U. S. D. A. Defense Board.

In making this adjustment, farmers have decreased the total acreage of tobacco under marketing control programs in order to adjust supplies in line with market demands. At the same time, food and feed crops, pastures, and soil-building practices have been expanded.

More important than the relatively small acreage shifted from tobacco production has been the release of labor for work other than tobacco crops. Since the tobacco crop requires a large amount of labor, many farmers, even though they had land available, could not find time for production of other crops. With the adjustments of tobacco under the program, farm facilities are more readily available for use in increasing milk and livestock production, which has been declared the major order of the day for the American farmer under the Farm Defense Program.

Production goals for 1942, set up for all commodities in the Farm Defense Program, will vary, in the case of tobacco, according to the kinds of leaf involved.

Flue-cured, the major class of cigarette leaf, has received a production goal virtually the same as was allotted under the A.A.A. marketing quotas in 1941.

Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco goals indicate smaller 1942 production. "Current stocks on hand are large," said _____ who is also _____ in _____ County, "and growers can
(title)
expect more money from their tobacco if these stocks are reduced."

Most of the export markets, formerly comprising the chief outlet for the dark types, have been closed due to the war, thereby sharply reducing the normally large foreign trade for fire-cured and dark air-cured. Owing to these circumstances, the 1942 goal is expected to be smaller than the 1941 allotment.

A situation similar to 1941 is expected to exist in production goals for cigar types.

##

October 4, 1941. (1486-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States

OCT 14 194

No. 182-41

RELEASE: Immediate

(NOTE: This is a suggested release for use in connection with the Farm Defense Program. Local adaptation is advised.)

FOOD PRODUCTION ON COTTON ACRES IS DEFENSE GOAL

Cotton growers in _____ County are called upon to do their part in the new Farm Defense Program by making plans to reduce cotton acreage next year and to plant the extra acres, as soon as possible, to crops more urgently needed for food for nations fighting aggression.

_____, chairman of the County U.S.D.A. Defense Board, pointed out that there is already on hand a carry-over of 12,300,000 bales. That figure, added to this year's estimated production of 10,710,000 bales, gives a total of approximately 23 million bales for the Nation when the 1941 crop is harvested. The United States will consume only about 11 million bales of this, and will export about 1 million more, according to present calculations. Therefore, total domestic carry-over at this time next year should be about 11 million bales, or approximately a year's supply.

The chairman, in discussing the 1942 national cotton defense goal, which is between 22 and 24 million acres, said that figure is a decrease of about 5 million acres over the 5-year average for the period 1936-40.

"This reduction in cotton acreage will open the way for greater production of the crops so greatly needed to increase the Nation's food resources. For instance, more pastures are needed to increase the national output," Mr. _____ said.

(more)

"Another reason for growing pastures on former cotton land is that pasture plants, and especially legumes, increase and conserve soil fertility. This is no time to waste resources of the soil by continuing to grow soil- depleting crops, especially when those crops only increase the surplus.

"Still another important reason why we should not increase cotton acreage while the defense program is in effect: Every bale of cotton requires many hours of labor and many units of power while it is being produced, transported, processed, and stored. These facilities are already overtaxed in carrying on the defense program."

Mr. _____ also emphasized that marketing quotas and cotton loans are largely responsible for the high level of cotton prices this year. "The effectiveness of this price protection in the future depends upon what we do as individual growers to hold total plantings within the goal set for 1942," he said.

# # #

October 4, 1941. (1487-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States where Wheat is grown

No. 183-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY
OCT 14 1941

U. S. PRICE OF WHEAT
DOUBLE FOREIGN PRICE

_____ County wheat growers selling wheat on a market protected by the AAA wheat program are getting approximately twice as much for their wheat as growers in other major wheat countries, according to _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee.

"For several weeks now," Mr. _____ said, "The United States wheat price has been so attractive that Canadians -- if there were no import restrictions -- could ship their wheat to a United States port of entry, such as Buffalo, N. Y., pay the duty of 42 cents a bushel, and still have a margin of 15 cents a bushel over the Canadian price.

"That means the United States price is at least 57 cents a bushel higher than foreign wheat delivered to Buffalo. Only the import embargo applied last May is stopping the imports and making the price spread possible. This is the first time in history that domestic wheat prices have exceeded foreign wheat prices by more than the tariff without threat of large imports.

"Subtract 57 cents from the price _____ County farmers have been getting recently, and it leaves only _____ cents, which is about what we would be getting if there were no wall to protect us from the world wheat surplus."

Mr. _____ said that the military and economic blockade of the world wheat markets in recent years is causing a surplus problem in all the major wheat countries. Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the United States, he said, all have taken steps to protect their own producers from the depressed world market.

(more)

1491-41

"Here in the United States, however, the marketing quota, the acreage allotment, the loan, and the import embargo combine to assure our growers twice what producers are getting in the other countries," he said.

The average price received by Canadian growers this year, he reported, is about 47 cents (U.S. money), while the average return to growers in Australia is 51 cents and in Argentina 42 to 45 cents. The average farm price in the United States is about 90 cents a bushel.

# # #

October 6, 1941. (1491-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, Ky., N. C., Tenn., Va., Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Kans., N. Mex., and Utah.

No. 184-41

OCT 1 1941

RELEASE: Immediate

(NOTE: Refer to Farm Defense Program, Series No. 4, "Adjustments for Fats and Oils," for background to use in adapting this suggested release to your State.)

DEMAND INCREASES FOR SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS FOR OILS

Farmers will find it good business to increase their acreage of peanuts and soybeans next year, according to _____, chairman of the _____ County U.S.D.A. Defense Board.

Based on current prices of peanut oil and meal, farmers are receiving much more for _____ peanuts for oil this year than they did for all peanuts last year. Soybean prices also have risen rapidly during the past year and are now double those of a year ago. In fact, soybean prices are now at the highest level since domestic production reached commercial proportions, _____ said.

Fair prices and increased demand are expected to continue next year because of the increasingly important role the two oils are playing in defense production. Increased buying power of the Nation and the discovery of new uses for peanut and soybean oil will also tend to hold prices and consumption at new high levels, he pointed out.

Oil taken from peanuts and soybeans has a wide diversity of uses, both in homes and factories. Linoleum, cosmetics, cooking oil, lard, and newspaper ink are some of the more common ones. Soybean oil is being used

increasingly as a quick drying agent for paints; as more soybean oil is being diverted to the paint industry, the shortage will have to be made up with peanut oil.

Ordinarily the United States uses less than 10 billion pounds of fats and oils each year. But, with increased domestic consumption and lend-lease demands, we are going to need more than 10½ billion pounds a year, _____ says. Production goals for soybeans call for 7 million acres next year, or an increase of more than a million acres over 1941 and twice the average from 1936 to 1940. The goal for peanuts has been set at 1,900,000 acres, in addition to AAA allotments which are to supply the edible trade.

Last spring the Department called for an increase in soybeans and peanuts for oil, and the AAA program was revised to encourage this increase in production.

So, if _____ County farmers increase their acreage, they will not only be carrying their share of the increased production goals of the Farm Defense Program, but will be adding to their incomes, Mr. _____ said.

##

October 7, 1941. (1494-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Ill., Iowa, Nebr., Kans., Colo.,
Utah, S. Dak., N. Dak., Minn.,
Wis., Mich., Ind., Ohio, Mo., Ark.,
La., Tenn., Ky., Fla., Va., N. C.
N. Y. and Pa.

No. 185-41

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
OCT 14 1941

BAD BUSINESS TO SAVE SEED FROM HYBRID CORNFIELD

Beauty in hybrid corn is only one generation deep, according to _____, and _____ farmers who select ears from fine hybrid fields this fall for 1942 seed are courting a decline of about 15 percent in next year's corn yield.

Tests by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and several State experiment stations show that hybrid corn saved for seed a second year usually produces a crop no better in yield than ordinary open-pollinated corn. Most of the other good characteristics of hybrid corn - strong stalks, insect and disease resistance, uniformity, etc. - are lost in the second year.

In pointing out that it is poor economy to save pennies on seeding costs and lose dollars at harvest time, _____ explains that good hybrid seed ($5 to $7.50 a bushel) costs about 75 cents an acre to plant. Therefore, if the hybrid yields but 1 extra bushel of corn per acre, it pays for its own seed costs.

No matter how pretty a crop your hybrid corn produced this year, no matter how straight the stalk, how broad the leaf, how heavy the ear, how uniform the stand, or how big the yield, better resist the temptation to save seed ears, says _____.

##

October 9, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
OCT 1 - 1941

In Ala., Fl., Ga., Miss. N. C.,
S. C., Texas, and Va.

No. 186-41

PLOW UNDER PEANUT LITTER TO
REDUCE STABLE FLY NUMBERS

When peanuts are threshed and the hay baled, piles of peanut litter left in the field should be plowed under as soon as possible to prevent breeding of stable or "dog flies," according to _____.

The painful "sting" of the stable fly is familiar to both man and animals. In addition to the pain and worry they cause livestock during severe outbreaks, their bloodsucking weakens animals and they are believed to play a part in transmitting certain livestock diseases. Dairymen report that fly attacks sometime cut milk yield by as much as 40 to 60 percent, and horses and mules often lose 10 to 15 percent in weight.

_____ says that piles of peanut litter, consisting of leaves and small stems, ferment when wet and provide excellent conditions for stable-fly breeding. Some immature stages of the fly emerge from peanut litter on warm days throughout the winter, while others stay in the litter all winter building up parent stock that produce great numbers of flies the next season.

If fly larvae get into the litter before it is plowed under, many adult flies will develop and push through as much as 4 to 6 inches of sandy soil, _____ points out. When litter is plowed under immediately after harvest, it cannot become infested.

A new free circular about the stable or "dog fly" and its control is available from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # #

October 11, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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SEP 26
U.S. Department of Agriculture

IN Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware,
Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee.

No. 187-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA MATERIALS
AVAILABLE FOR
IMPROVING SOIL

Agricultural conservation materials for use under the 1941 AAA farm program which began in _____ September 1, are now available to
(State)
farmers participating in the program. Farmers may order these materials at the county AAA office immediately, for use this fall in carrying out soil-building practices, according to _____, chairman (or member) of the County AAA Committee (or county agent).

The materials now available include ground limestone, superphosphate, and Austrian winter pea seed. They are supplied in place of cash conservation payments to farmers who participate in the farm program. Farmers may use them in carrying out approved AAA soil-building practices. (Note to Editors: This paragraph may be supplemented by explaining some of the practices which farmers will carry out in your State this fall through the aid of the agricultural conservation materials.)

The furnishing of conservation materials through the AAA farm program has enabled farmers to greatly expand the use of soil-building practices on land especially in need of them, _____ said. State extension agronomists have emphasized the value to farmers of having limestone and phosphate in their soil-building programs. They urge that farmers seed all their cultivated acres to a winter cover crop this fall to protect the soil from erosion and leaching.

Farmers of _____ who participated in the 1940 AAA farm
(State)
program obtained and used a total of _____ tons of concentrated superphosphate, _____ tons of 20 percent superphosphate, and _____ tons of lime through the agricultural conservation materials program.

EAST CENTRAL REGION

Soil Conservation Materials Supplied Under 1940 Program
(As of August 16, 1940)

State	Concentrated superphosphate (tons)	20 percent Superphosphate (tons)	Liming materials (tons)	Austrian winter pea seed (lbs)
Delaware			1,463	
Kentucky	57,924	41,454	85,372	
Maryland	169	493	11,066	
Tennessee	22,065	16,407	321,201	960,000
Virginia	14,822	6,165	245,987	17,100
West Virginia	12,082	1,729	136,954	

NOTE: Although the above report is the last available for all States in the East Central Region, individual States may have figures complete as of August 31, the final day of the 1940 program year. If so, the later figures should be used in the last paragraph of this release.

# # #

September 12, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 188-41

RELEASE: Immediate

OCT 28 1941

PULLETS ON PELLETS
TOP EGG-LAYING TEST

_____ poultrymen who feed commercial laying mash to their pullets and hens, may find mash in pellet form somewhat more efficient than mash of the same formula unpelleted, according to _____.

To compare feeding efficiency of pelleted and unpelleted mash, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently completed two tests, with 134 pullets in one and 200 in the other. In each test the birds were divided into two groups similarly housed and fed, except that one group received pelleted mash, while the other received the same kind of mash, but unpelleted.

At the end of the first test (308 days) pullets fed pelleted mash had each averaged 17 eggs more than those fed unpelleted mash. In the second test (364 days) pellet-fed birds averaged 13 eggs more than those on the unpelleted diet. Feed consumption was practically identical for both groups.

Because cost of mash in pellet form was only slightly more than that unpelleted, more eggs from the same amount of feed resulted in lower cost of production and greater returns above cost for pellet feeding, _____ points out.

Pellet-fed birds maintained their weight better, too. They weighed somewhat less than those placed in the unpelleted-fed group at the start of the first test period, but by the end of 308 days, they had gained an average weight advantage of about half a pound per bird over those fed unpelleted mash. Similar advantage, though not quite so striking, went to pellet-fed birds in the second test.

There was practically no difference in mortality rate or hatchability of fertile eggs between birds fed pelleted and unpelleted diets.

October 15, 1941. # # # (1529-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Maine, N. H., Vt., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Mass., Conn., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr. Kans., Mont., Idaho, Colo., Wash., Oreg., Calif., and R. I.

No. 189-41

LIBRARY
OCT 28 1941

RELEASE: Immediate

STRAW-LOFT CALF BARNS
CUT PNEUMONIA LOSSES

Straw lofts, which have proved so successful in keeping the poultry house cooler in summer and warmer and drier in winter by providing ventilation without draft, are the latest thing in calf-barn construction, according to _____. With the Food-for-Defense Program emphasizing the need for greater production of meat and milk, _____ farmers are expected to take a real interest in the straw loft as a calf saver.

Approximately nine percent of the Jersey calves born on the Hatch Farm near Hannibal, Mo., over a period of several years, died of pneumonia. Then the Missouri Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture built a straw-loft calf barn in an effort to reduce pneumonia loss. Since the new barn has been completed, 40 calves dropped in the herd have been kept in the barn, but none has shown symptoms of pneumonia.

Loft construction is simple, _____ explains. A false ceiling is built of 2 by 4's, spaced 4 feet apart and crossed at right angles by 1 by 6 boards to support the straw. This false ceiling is hung from the rafters with 1 by 6 pieces long enough to allow loft space for 3 feet of straw.

A part of the improvement in health of the calves may have resulted from the better floor construction. The floor was made of cement set on 5-inch hollow tile placed over 18 inches of cinders. Removable slatted wood racks are used on the floor in pens of the younger calves during the winter months.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 190-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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DATES SET FOR
NATIONAL ART WEEK

Dates for National Art Week, to be observed throughout the country, have been set for November 17 to 23 according to an announcement received by _____ _____. First observed in 1940, the week was so successful that the President recommended it be made an annual event. *_____ (Name) _____ (Address) was recently appointed State chairman for _____ _____ (State). Committees are now being formed and announcement will be made soon of places in _____ (State or county) where exhibitions will be set up and the proper persons to consult regarding entries.

Both fine and applied art will be featured in the shows. There will be an opportunity to see local work in painting, sculpture, and other media. Hand-made articles of all kinds, hand-woven textiles, and needlework will be displayed. Those who attended exhibitions during National Art Week last year are enthusiastic over the opportunity to see the work of local artists and the development of fine craftsmanship in articles made for use in and about the makers' homes.

Observance of the week in _____ (Town or county) last year included _____ (Shows or displays and location).

# # #

October 18, 1941 (1542-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 191-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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SONS OF GOOD PROVED
SIRES IMPROVE HERD

Good feeding, care, and management are all effective in boosting production and profits in the dairy herd, but good breeding is most important in any long-time program of herd improvement, according to _____. As a striking example, he points to J. C. Steiner, Billings, Mont., dairyman, who boosted average production of his 40-head Holstein herd from 264 pounds of butterfat per head to 596 pounds by using only sons of good proved sires on his cows during a 14-year period. All these sons were also out of daughters of good proved sires.

With a herd only slightly better than average, Steiner enrolled as a cooperator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Huntley, Mont., Station in 1926, and agreed to use the sons of good proved sires lent by the experiment station. Accurate records were kept on production and costs.

In 1926, when the herd was averaging 264 pounds of fat, profits over feed costs amounted to $46.26 per cow, but as production increased, returns over costs rose in proportion. In 1940, with average production at 596 pounds, each cow returned a profit over feed costs of more than $230.

Some of this improvement must be attributed to a better allaround job of dairying, _____ admits, but a large part of it can be credited to better inheritance introduced by sons of good proved sires.

The Department of Agriculture's 1941 list of proved sires is a valuable guide to dairy farmers who want to improve their herds as Steiner has, through the use of sons of the better proved bulls. In addition to being sired by a good proved bull and out of a high-producing dam who is a daughter of a good proved bull, the son should have some high-producing full sisters.

The 1941 proved sire list may be had by writing the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C.

# # #

October 17, 1941. (1538-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Del., Md., Va., Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mo., Kans., Ark., La., Okla., Tex., Miss., Ala., Ga., N. C., S. C., Wash.

No. 192-41

OCT 28 1941

ONE MONTH GOOD AS ANOTHER FOR WINTER GRAPE PRUNING

After the leaves have fallen one month is about as good as another for giving grapevines their annual "haircut" in those sections of _____ where winter temperatures rarely drop lower than 10 degrees below zero, according to _____. The vines are no more likely to be stunted in growth, reduced in fruit fulness, or winter-killed, if pruned soon after the leaves have fallen in autumn or just before growth begins in spring, than if the cutting is made during any month between those times.

_____ supports this recommendation, which is somewhat contrary to popular belief, on the strength of recent investigations conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Concord, Delaware, and Ontario varieties were used in the trials, and vines of each were pruned at monthly intervals beginning November 1 each year, up to and including April 1.

Vines pruned annually for 4 years on November 1 were no more subject to winter-killing than those pruned later. Neither were they stunted in growth nor reduced in yield of fruit.

Similarly, vines pruned just before swelling of buds in spring, yielded as well, grew as vigorously, and were no more susceptible to winter injury than vines pruned earlier. Although there was considerable "bleeding" of the vines pruned so late in spring, they were not handicapped in any way.

_____ points out that in those sections of the country where very low winter temperatures are encountered, winter-killing may take place if early pruning is followed by a heavy freeze. In those sections, he advises growers to wait until danger of heavy freezing is past before beginning to prune.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY OCT 28 1941

In all States No. 193-41

MANY FARMERS ARE ORDERING
FARM IMPLEMENT REPAIRS NOW

Because the national defense program is expected to make it increasingly difficult to obtain new machinery and repair parts, _____ suggests that _____ farmers keep their implements in good running condition, store them under cover, and get repair parts that will be needed next year, as soon as possible.

_____ says that even small amounts of fertilizer left in fertilizer compartments of corn planters, grain drills or other planting machinery, are likely to cause corrosion and harden, clogging the distributing equipment at planting time next spring.

He points out that now is a good time to thoroughly clean and wash all fertilizer out of planting equipment, and then cover the distributing mechanism with plenty of oil so it will be ready for use when rolled out of storage in spring.

Farmers often leave tools, nails, screws and bolts in seed boxes and fertilizer compartments. When these are overlooked in the spring planting rush, machinery may be seriously damaged.

In the matter of repairs, _____ reminds local farmers that the heavy hay crop harvested in many sections this past summer put a severe strain on hay loaders. All wooden parts of the loader such as raker bars and conveyor slats should be checked carefully. Loose ones should be tightened and broken ones replaced. The conveyor ropes or chains also need careful checking to see if they are still strong enough to stand up under another season of wear.

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1548-41 October 20, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States.

No. 194-41

LIBRARY
OCT 28 1941

GOOD CARE LENGTHENS TIRE
LIFE ON FARM IMPLEMENTS

Making rubber tires last longer is good economy as well as good for national defense, says _____, and _____ farmers with rubber-tired implements can add to tire life by proper care and storage.

For one thing, when rubber-tired machines and implements are not in use, it is well to keep weight off the tires. If they are to be stored all winter on a cinder floor, it is particularly important to keep them blocked up, because sulfur in the cinders deteriorates the rubber.

Motorists know that skids and quick stops are hard on tires, and similarly, excessive slippage of tractor tires causes heavy wear. Over-loading the tractor is one cause of slippage, and pulling in snow or mud without chains is another. Under-inflation damages both rubber and fabric in the tires.

If water is used in tractor tires to add weight, it should be drained out for winter where temperatures go below freezing, or an anti-freeze added. A solution of calcium chloride may be used to prevent freezing.

Rubber tubing in milking machines will last longer too, if it is kept clean. After every cleaning, the tubes should be hung up to drain and dry. Experienced dairymen know that if the tubing is kept in a sterilizing solution when the milking machine is not in operation, the solution should not be so strong that it will disintegrate the rubber.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Nebr., S. Dak., Colo., N. Mex., Tex., Okla., Kans., N. Dak., Mont., Idaho, Utah, Ariz., Nev.

No. 195-41

OCT 28 1941

MOLASSES NO PROTECTION AGAINST LOCO POISONING

Blackstrap molasses is neither a preventive nor a cure for locowood poisoning, according to _____. To correct an opinion held by some stock owners, he points to results of a recent investigation carried on by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Reports from cattlemen that addition of molasses to the ration seemed to provide some protection from locoism for animals grazing in locoweed infested pastures, caused Frank P. Mathews in charge of the Loco Weed Laboratory at Alpine, Tex., to conduct a thorough investigation.

Sixteen cattle were turned into a loco-infested pasture. Five were fed blackstrap molasses at the rate of 2 pounds per head per day; the other 11 received 2 pounds of cottonseed cake each as a supplement, but no molasses. Close observations and records of grazing habits were kept for the duration of the test.

Within 12 days after the experiment was begun, every one of the five molasses-fed cattle was grazing the locoweed, and within 2 months, three were so badly locoed that it was necessary to remove them to another pasture to save their lives. Three of the 11 cattle that had not received molasses were similarly affected and had to be turned into a pasture free of locoweeds.

_____ points out that when other green feed became available early in spring, cattle still on the loco-infested pasture stopped grazing locoweed.

As a further test, a 500-pound cow in a pen was given dry locoweed, alfalfa, and molasses fed as a mixture for 5 weeks, at which time she was showing the advanced stage of the disease. On the strength of these experiments, the investigators concluded that blackstrap molasses has no value as a preventive of locoism.

# # #

1567-41

October 23, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

OCT 28 1941

No. 196-41

In Ill., Iowa, Ind., Nebr., Kans., Minn., S. Dak., N. Dak., Mich., Wis., Mo., Tenn., Ark., Ohio, Pa., and N. Y.

RELEASE: Immediate

CORN MAY SPOIL IN CRIB IF HUSKED WHEN TOO DAMP

_____ farmers can safeguard their current corn crop from spoilage in storage during the coming year if they delay husking until the ears are well dried, says _____. Otherwise, special storage precautions may be needed to make sure the ears dry as soon as possible after cribbing.

With the Nation calling for the largest production of foodstuffs in history, the current corn crop is important, for corn plays a major role in producing pork, dairy products, and eggs -- the foods most needed in National Defense.

Because corn dries and keeps better in a narrow crib well exposed to prevailing winds, _____ suggests that _____ farmers with wide or circular-type cribs, or with cribs built against or near buildings, or surrounded by trees, give their corn crop an extra 2 weeks to dry on the stalk.

Under most conditions, some loss from spoilage is likely if corn is cribbed when it contains more than 20 percent moisture in the kernels. Some farmers have a small sample of corn from the field tested for moisture content at the nearest grain elevator before beginning harvest.

Studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State experiment stations show that when moisture content of corn kernels is 15 percent, moisture in the cob is 19 percent. But when kernels contain 20 percent moisture, cobs have nearly twice as much. With such large differences, there is a tendency for "equalization," so that moisture in the kernels increases and that in the cob decreases. This equalization may run moisture content of

(more)

kernels up 5 or 6 percent and cause serious spoilage unless there is good ventilation through the corn in the crib, explains _____. To dry a bushel of ear corn from a moisture content of 20 percent down to 13 percent, more than half a gallon of water must be removed.

When new corn is piled in the driveway of a double crib, adequate ventilation for drying is practically impossible and spoilage results.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

OCT 28 1941

In All States

No. 197-41

RELEASE: Immediate

NASAL TREATMENT HELPS ELIMINATE BOTFLY GRUBS

A 3-percent saponated solution of cresol, forced through the nasal passages of sheep soon after the first freezing weather in the fall will eliminate 90 to 100 percent of sheep head grubs (larvae of sheep botflies), according to _____.

During spring, summer, and early fall, female botflies deposit tiny maggots in and around the nostrils of sheep. Maggots crawl up the nasal passages and into frontal sinuses. After about 2 weeks, they leave the sinuses, crawl down the nostrils, and drop to the ground. Grubs in the sinuses cause continuous irritation and sometimes make breathing difficult.

On warm days when botflies are abundant, sheep keep their noses close to the ground, shake their heads, stamp their feet, and stand in small groups for mutual protection. Under such conditions, they spend little time feeding, which may mean a loss of wool and meat production.

Experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that smearing the sheep's nose with tar, mixtures of tar and oil, fish oil and other commonly recommended fly repellents is not effective, says _____. Puncturing the upper walls of sinuses and injecting grub-killing chemicals is more effective, but is slow work and liable to cause serious infection.

One nasal treatment with a 3-percent saponated solution of cresol eliminates about 90 percent of the small grubs. Two such treatments about 5 days apart, eliminate practically all of them.

Plans for treating sheep and for constructing a restraining table and treating apparatus are obtainable free from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

# # #

October 24, 1941

(1577-41)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS NOV 1 2 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

No. 198-41

RELEASE: Immediate

SMA TO BUY UNSHELLED PECANS
IN SIX SOUTHERN STATES

Purchases of up to 7,500,000 pounds of unshelled pecans in Georgia, Florid Alabama, Mississippi, and the Carolinas, just announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be made by representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration at 10 stations in the major producing areas readily accessible to growers in other areas, _____ said today.

Purchase stations will be established in Georgia at Macon, Albany, Cairo, Waycross, Savannah, and Augusta; in Alabama at Mobile and Montgomery; and in Mississippi at Gulfport and Natchez. The pecans will be shelled and diverted from normal trade channels through the school-lunch program.

Purchases are being made at an established schedule of prices, ranging, according to size, from 8 cents to 12.5 cents a pound for No. 1 orchard run pecans, 7.4 to 11.5 cents for No. 2, and 6.7 to 10.3 cents a pound for No. 3. None averaging smaller than U. S. medium size will be bought.

According to the October 1 U.S. Department of Agriculture crop report, production of improved varieties of pecans will reach a record high in 1941 of 25,466,000 pounds. This exceeds 1940 production by more than 5 million pounds and average annual production during 1930-39 by nearly 8 million pounds. Production of seedling varieties in 1941, however, will amount to only about 59-1/2 million pounds compared to 68 million in 1940.

To the merchantable supply of new crop improved pecans, amounting to nearly 22 million pounds this year, must be added a carry-over of more than 5 million pounds, making a total merchantable quantity for the 1941-42 marketing season of nearly 27 million pounds. This is roughly 8 million pounds over the average merchantable supply during the 7-year period, 1935-41.

Domestic consumption of unshelled pecans reached a high of nearly 19 million pounds in 1939, but from 1935 to 1940 it averaged only about 15 million pounds. However, industry representatives expect a domestic consumption of 18 to 20 million pounds this year.

# # #

October 30, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., Tex., Okla., Ark., Mo., La., N.C., Va., Ky., Tenn., and Tex.

No. 199-41

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NOV 4 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

BURNING THE WOODS TO KILL BOLL WEEVILS FOOLISH AND EXPENSIVE

Burning the woods to kill the boll weevil is like burning the barn to get rid of the rats, according to _____. In other words, the cure is worse than the "disease."

Although many _____ cotton growers burn their timberland to destroy hibernating weevils, _____ considers the practice wasteful and unjustified. It is true that some weevils hibernate in the woods, he says, but they generally do so within 50 feet of the edges bordering cottonfields.

Burning over large areas of forest destroys timber, kills undergrowth and seedlings, injures wildlife, and often aggravates soil erosion by destroying leaf mulch. What's more, _____ points out, there are always enough weevils left to start infestations the following spring and summer if weather conditions are favorable for their survival.

He suggests the following steps as a counter-plan: (1) Encourage the growth of young timber, and sell the woodland products as a cash crop; (2) use the money to buy dusting machinery and calcium arsenate to combat the weevils in summer; and (3) follow a system of fall cottonfield sanitation, by cutting or plowing out the cotton stalks as early as possible after harvest. By removing the weevils' food supply of green cotton early in fall they go into winter hibernation half starved and are less likely to survive till spring.

# # #

November 1, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States.

No. 200-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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NOV 4 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

DAIRY FARMERS ADVISED
PLACE ORDERS NOW FOR
NEEDED METAL EQUIPMENT

_____ dairy farmers who will need extra milk cans, pails, strainers, kettles, cream cans, or other steel and tin-plate milk-making equipment in 1942, will do well to place their orders as soon as possible, according to _____.

Diversion of steel to defense needs has made it necessary to restrict civilian use of the metal. Priorities officials, however, realize the importance of milk in the Food-for-Freedom campaign, and have granted a preference rating to manufacturers of hot-dip tinned and tin-plate dairy equipment.

Only enough steel will be allocated to produce the 1,340,000 milk cans needed for normal replacements and to handle the additonal eight billion pounds of milk called for in the Secretary of Agriculture's national agricultural production goals for 1942.

In the case of the rating for tin-plate dairy equipment, only enough steel will be allocated by the Office of Production Management to provide an increase of 6.8 percent in dairy pails, milk-strainer pails, milk kettles, milk strainers, and setter or cream cans, says _____. Like the extra milk cans, enough of these utensils will be produced to take care of the 6.8 percent anticipated increase in milk production.

_____ dairymen who place orders now will be more likely to have them filled early, and will help manufacturers estimate their steel needs. Manufacturers will be required to get the cans to the milk producers before the opening of the milk season next spring.

# # #

November 1, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States

No. 201-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY NOV 10 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

LIST FIVE POINTS TO MAKE
FARM MACHINERY LAST LONGER

Probable shortages of farm machinery next year as a result of the National Defense Program, make it all the more important that _____ farmers extend the life of their machinery and tools by ordering repair parts now, according to _____. The Government has indicated that there will be no shortages of parts if needs are known in time.

_____ offers these suggestions for getting longer service out of farm machinery:

1. Store machinery under cover.

2. When storing the mowing machine, remove the sickle, grease it, and order new sections if any are broken or missing. Straighten bent, tighten loose, and replace broken guards, block up mower, and support the long tongue on a block to keep it straight. Order repair parts now.

3. After harvest, take off and store binder and combine canvases in dry place safe from rat damage. Repair or replace torn or worn slots, and canvas straps. Give sickle same care as that given to mower. Grease and oil knotter, straighten bent or sprung parts, and replace broken parts and worn parts that look as though they may not last through next harvest. Order repair parts now.

4. Clean plows, grease wearing parts or cover them with old crankcase oil. Sharpen shares and have some extra shares on hand. Remove, sharpen, and grease the cultivator shovels. Tighten or replace loose or defective parts of the frame. Order repair parts now.

When cold weather arrives, either drain water from cooling system of tractor when it is not in use, or add antifreeze mixture. If tires contain water, add calcium chloride to prevent tire injury. Check ignition system - magneto, breaker points, wiring, and plugs. Clean dirty plugs and space points. Adjust carburetor to save fuel in winter operations, use good oil, and change it regularly according to manufacturers' instructions. Check inlet and exhaust-valve clearance. Order repair parts now.

# # #

November 5, 1941 (1635-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 202-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY ★ NOV 27 1941 U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

PLANS AVAILABLE FOR
CROSS-CUT POWER SAW

Plans for an easy-to-build, low-cost, electrically driven cross-cut saw to take the back break out of the woodpile, are now available for _____ farmers, according to _____.

The saw was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and can be operated with a quarter horsepower electric motor. According to the designers, material for building the saw, less the motor, costs around $15. The saw handles logs up to 15 inches in diameter, and is mounted on small wheels so that it is easily movable.

Cross-cut saws, operated by two men, have been the principal method of cutting wood into useable lengths for centuries. Now, with the addition of the quarter horsepower motor, one man can easily cut through wood as fast or faster than two men are able to without the application of electrical power.

Free plans for construction are available from the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # #

November 10, 1941 (1662-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

NOV 27 1941

In All States

No. 203-41

A machine to split sugar beet seed balls into single-germ portions, developed in a cooperative project of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, reduced the amount of seed required per acre from 20 pounds to 2-1/2 pounds, and gave a good stand that required little or no thinning.

* * * * * * *

Use of infrared radiation was not found to be as economical for heating chick brooders as the conventional method of supplying heat with electricity, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

* * * * * * *

Tests by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering show that deep plowing and deep bedding are more satisfactory in starting a crop of sweetpotatoes than the shallow seedbed preparation common in the South.

* * * * * * *

Moisture damage to stored ear corn in the Corn Belt last year showed great differences in different types of cribs, according to specialists of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. The single rectangular cribs in the open had the least damage, while corn in octagonal (eight-sided) farm cribs with diameters of 15 to 16 feet showed greatest damage.

* * * * * * *

Tests by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Nebraska show that no provision need be made for forced ventilation under hovers of chick-brooding units, if these units are less than 3 feet wide. Under wider hovers, carbon-dioxide concentration may increase to a point where it is harmful to chicks unless some type of forced ventilation is provided.

* * * * * * *

Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering experiments with soybean oil for paints show that paints containing soybean oil alone as the oil constituent compare well with linseed oil paints in durability, flexibility, and adherence. However, they dry somewhat more slowly.

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Improved husking rolls, developed in the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, reduced shelling loss of corn from 5.65 to 1.95 bushels per acre.

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Tests by the New York State Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering indicate that use of a nutrient starter solution as a supplementary fertilizer treatment for transplanted crops, especially tomatoes, hastened the recovery of the plants and the maturity of the crop.

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